

What is claimed is:

1. A method for identifying the presence of an attack on an area by one or more nuclear, chemical and biological agents which includes:
 - choosing one or more modeling locations within the area for modeling scenarios for one or more chemical, biological or nuclear agents;
 - performing simulations for the modeling locations to determine simulation data indicative of the symptomatic effects of one or more concentrations of one or more chemical, nuclear or biological agents at the modeling locations;
 - obtaining actual syndromic data comprising human signs and/or human symptoms from data sources within said area; and
 - comparing said actual syndromic data with simulation data to determine the existence or nonexistence of correlation therebetween.
2. The method in accordance with claim 1 which includes providing an alarm indication when correlation between the actual syndromic data and the simulation data is detected.
3. The method in accordance with claim 1 which includes obtaining weather data for weather existing at each modeling location at the time of each periodic simulation and using such weather data with the one or more concentrations of chemical, nuclear or biological agents to determine the simulation data for such periodic simulation.
4. The method in accordance with claim 3 which includes obtaining area weather data for weather existing in the area from which said actual syndromic data is obtained and using such area weather data with the actual syndromic data in the determination of the existence or nonexistence of correlation with the simulation data.
5. The method in accordance with claim 4 which includes providing an alarm indication when correlation between the actual syndromic data and the simulation data is detected.
6. The method in accordance with claim 1 wherein each periodic simulation includes determining the symptomatic effects of each concentration of said chemical, nuclear or biological agents and the time of onset of each symptomatic effect.
7. The method in accordance with claim 6 which includes obtaining actual syndromic data from data sources within said area over a data development timeline and

integrating the actual syndromic data in a time-phased manner for comparison with said simulation data to determine whether or not a correlation exists between symptomatic effects and times of onset thereof.

8. The method in accordance with claim 7 which includes obtaining census data and/or mobile population data from data sources for said area to use in determining the identity and location of victims for treatment when said actual syndromic data correlates with said simulation data.

9. The method in accordance with claim 7 wherein said actual syndromic data initially includes initial data relating to one or more of telecommunications monitoring, pharmacy medication sales and locations and HMO and insurance company managed care screening call systems.

10. The method in accordance with claim 9 wherein said initial data relating to telecommunications monitoring includes one or more of general public telecommunications, physicians' office telecommunications, and emergency department telecommunications.

11. The method in accordance with claim 9 wherein subsequent to said initial data and in accordance with said data development timeline, said actual syndromic data includes early data derived from one or more of physicians' office complaint and sign in monitoring, 911 and emergency system monitoring, and emergency department complaint and sign in monitoring.

12. The method in accordance with claim 11 wherein subsequent to said initial and early data and in accordance with said data development timeline, said actual syndromic data includes delayed medical data and delayed intelligence data.

13. The method in accordance with claim 12 wherein delayed medical data includes one or more of medical laboratory data, x-ray data, follow-up reexamination data, death certificate data and autopsy data.

14. The method in accordance with claim 13 wherein said delayed intelligence data includes epidemiological data and intelligence data relative to the disappearance of nuclear, chemical or biological hazardous materials.

15. The method in accordance with claim 1 wherein each periodic simulation includes determining the probabilistic range of symptomatic effects for each concentration of chemical, nuclear or biological agents for a given population under given meteorological conditions.

16. A method for identifying the presence of an attack on an area by one or more nuclear, chemical and biological agents which includes:

choosing one or more modeling locations within the area for modeling scenarios for one or more chemical, biological or nuclear agents;

performing simulations for the modeling locations to determine simulation data indicative of the symptomatic effects of one or more concentrations of one or more chemical, nuclear or biological agents at the modeling locations;

obtaining actual syndromic data from data sources within said area; and
comparing said actual syndromic data with simulation data to determine the existence or nonexistence of correlation therebetween, wherein each periodic simulation includes determining the symptomatic effects of each concentration of said chemical, nuclear or biological agents and the time of onset of each symptomatic effect.

17. The method in accordance with claim 16 wherein the actual syndromic data comprises human signs and/or human symptoms.

18. A method for identifying the presence of an attack on an area by one or more nuclear, chemical and biological agents which includes:

choosing one or more modeling locations within the area for modeling scenarios for one or more chemical, biological or nuclear agents;

performing simulations for the modeling locations to determine simulation data indicative of the symptomatic effects of one or more concentrations of one or more chemical, nuclear or biological agents at the modeling locations;

obtaining actual syndromic data from data sources within said area; and
comparing said actual syndromic data with simulation data to determine the existence or nonexistence of correlation therebetween, wherein each periodic simulation includes determining the probabilistic range of symptomatic effects for each concentration of chemical, nuclear or biological agents for a given population under given meteorological conditions.

19. The method in accordance with claim 18, wherein the actual syndromic data comprises human signs and/or human symptoms.